

# Alexandria

## AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser

## INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1803.

NO. 684

### Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.  
French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hds., tierces and bls.  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap } in boxes,  
Mould and dip'd Candles  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queens Ware in crates,  
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

### A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,  
Cloths, Coatings,  
Kerseymeres, Duffils,  
Plains and Kerseys,  
Negro Cottons, Serges,  
Elasticks, blue Friezes,  
Calimancoes and Russels,  
Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silegia do.  
Platillas,  
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,  
Muslins and Muslin Hand's,  
India Muslins and Table Cloths  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Silk Stockings,  
Coloured Threads, Hats,  
Plated Candlesticks,  
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.  
February 22.

### Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,  
10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store, the corner of King and Union  
streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Apple Brandy in barrels,  
Gin in casks,  
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in hds. and barrels,  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Coffee in casks and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

### A variety of DRY GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,  
Cassimeres, Calicoes,  
Kerseys, Threads,  
Coatings, Chintzes,  
Halfshucks, Bedticks,  
Fearnought, Oznaburgs,  
Blankets, Sewing Silks,  
Planes, Muslin and Muslin  
Handkerchiefs,  
Negro Cottons, India Cottons, &c.  
Worsted and other  
Stockings,  
THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.  
Feb. 23.

THOMAS SIMMS  
AS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR  
SALE,  
One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,  
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,  
Sweet China Oranges,  
Salmon in bls. or less quantity, of a  
superior quality,  
Rhode-Island Cyder,  
A quantity of excellent Potatoes,  
Groceries of all kinds.  
Jan. 19.

Just received and for Sale by  
JOSEPH DYSON,  
A QUANTITY OF  
FRESH ORANGES,  
by the hundred or smaller quantity.  
Jan. 19.

### For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SLOOP  
COLUMBIA,  
Sam. Carr, Master;  
Will sail next week. For  
freight or passage, having excellent accom-  
modations, apply to the master on board,  
to to J. G. LADD.  
Feb. 12.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from  
John D. Orr to the Subcriber, to secure  
the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld,  
will be exposed to Sale, for ready money,  
on the 1st day of March next, at the  
Coffee House, in the Town of Alexan-  
dria,

A certain Tract of valuable  
LAND, lying in the county of Prince  
William, near the Red House, on which  
the said John D. Orr lately resided, con-  
taining 1115 acres, the bounds of which  
will appear upon reference being had to the  
said Deed, which is duly recorded in the  
office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15.

### To Rent,

Possession given immediately,  
A large Brick Warehouse ad-  
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-  
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.  
For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18.

### FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,  
between fifteen and sixteen years of age,  
accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire  
of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received & for Sale,

### A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,  
10 hds. and 20 barrels Sugar,  
10 hds. Rum,  
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,  
1000 do. Turk's Island do.  
100 Reams Post Paper,  
50 do. Wrapping do.  
1 Cafe Dutch Quills,  
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,  
2 hds. Loaf Sugar,  
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,  
1 do. fine hacked Flax,  
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,  
50 do. dipt Candles,  
5 cals fine old Rye Whiskey,  
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,  
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and  
Imperial TEAS,  
50 barrels Pork and Beef,  
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white  
Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant sup-  
ply of excellent Flour for family use, in bls. and  
half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand  
double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22.

A PROPOSAL

BY SAMUEL BISHOP

For publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-  
phers," &c.

### CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two  
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages  
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,  
on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per volume  
in boards, payable on delivery.

\* \* \* A very considerable number of Co-  
pies being already subscribed for, the work  
shall be put to Press, and finished without  
delay.

\* \* \* Subscription received by the Pub-  
lishers

Printing in all its variety exe-  
cuted at this office.

### Just Received,

And for sale by the Subcriber, at his store,

corner of Prince and Union streets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,

10 do. 4th proof Brandy,

5 do. New-Bengland Rum,

2 do. Holland Gin,

3 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,

3 Kegs Annized Cordial,

14 Boxes dipt Candles,

Sugar in hds. and barrels,

Coffee and Pepper in bags,

Hysonkin and Souchong Tea,

Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs

Men's coarse and fine Shoes,

Women's Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, con-

sisting of Manooches, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mo-

hanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few

pieces China and Linge Hankerchiefs, and Ra-

vens-Duck. A large quantity of RED SOA-

LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best

brown OIL.

BENJ SHREVE, jun.

WILLIAM HODGSON

Has just received, and for sale for Cash

or approved paper,

6 pipes excellent BILL WINE,

(Madeira.) Also, 15 casks Sherry.

Feb. 10.

### Two Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the

14th inst. a black Woman, named

HANNAH,

the property of Andrew Bainain. She

is about 5 feet in height, and has a cut

in her right arm below her elbow :

Had on, when she eloped, a blue coating

jacket and petticoat, with some other arti-

cles not recollect. I expect she is

lurking about her master's premises, who

lives about 6 miles from town, on the

Newgate road. The above reward, with

her delivery to

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Feb. 19.

### JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

### Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received a few pipes of fine

London particular, and to be sold cheap.

They have also,

One case of elegant OSTRICH

FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case.

Jan. 18.

### FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about

16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. MCLEOD, A. M. Pastor of the

reformed Congregation, in the City of

New-York.

Feb. 5.

### THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island

Cyder,

Rhode Island Cheese,

Codfish and some barrels of excellent

APPLES.

Feb. 18.

### For Sale,

Some likely Cattle, Mules and

Colts, likewise some valuable Negroes.

Apply to

STEPHEN CAYWOOD,

Notley-Hall.

Feb. 19.

Cash given for rags.

We have received by the floop

Mary, from Porlmouth,

10 tons Bar Iron,

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Deck,

CONGRESS  
THE UNITED STATES.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

*Debate on the motion of Mr. Elmer to strike out the first section of the bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the judicial system of the United States.*

Mr. Elmer thought greater inconveniences would arise from the change proposed in this bill than from the present arrangements.

Mr. Bayard said the principal object of the bill was to accommodate Judge Washington, by altering the allotment of the judges of the supreme court, which would be effected without discommoding the other judges and with their entire approbation.

Mr. Leib said he had seconded the motion to strike out the first section, and he hoped it would prevail. He was not of opinion that the convenience of the judges should alone be consulted. The public inconvenience should also be regarded. He hoped the present distribution of the judges would continue; because one of the judges (judge Chase) was so precious in the estimation of Maryland, where he now acted, he was in favor of continuing him there, in preference of transporting him to Pennsylvania, where he might not perhaps be held in so precious a point of view.

Mr. Smilie was in favor of striking out the section. The convenience of the judges ought to be attended to; but if by the arrangements of this bill a greater inconvenience will attach to the people, the judges ought to endure their present inconvenience rather than expose the nation to one that would be greater. He considered the convenience of the people the more important, it would not give satisfaction to the people of the state he represented (Pennsylvania) to make this alteration: they were satisfied with their present judge (Mr. Patterson.) They would not be satisfied with the judge pro-therfore, he given them, & hope up-on them what they would deem an evil.

Mr. Mott was for striking out the first section, to kill the bill altogether. He did not think the accommodation of one judge was a sufficient ground for the bill. The state he represented (New Jersey) would be displeased with the change proposed by the bill, as there was not in the union a man more obnoxious in that state than the judge contemplated to be given them.

Mr. Eustis was against the motion to strike out the first section, as it was calculated to remove a great inconvenience attached to the duties of a particular judge; and as there was no reason offered in favor of it which ought, in his opinion, to influence the house. In the assignation of duties, the Congress ought not to know any of the judges; but ought to presume that they were all equally learned and agreeable to the people.

Mr. Rutledge observed that the duties assigned to Judge Washington were extremely inconvenient. He was obliged to ride from Virginia to Vermont. The judges, he presumed were all learned and upright. If any of them failed to discharge their duty, the regular course of proceeding was known to the house. He had never understood the cause of the arrangement which substituted Judge Washington to this inconvenience, until he learned that that gentleman had some time since contemplated a residence in Connecticut; under which impression the present arrangement had been made.

Mr. Elmendorf viewed the subject differently from any gentleman who had spoken on the subject. It appeared to him that a judge by being permanently assigned to a particular circuit would become better acquainted with the laws of the states embraced within his circuit. He, therefore, thought Congress should legislate but once in making a proper distribution of the judges.

Mr. Bayard said it must be apparent that the whole discussion consisted in what might be termed *argumentum ad hominem*.

After making some remarks on the propriety of the change contemplated in the bill, he said that he believed an upright judge would always be impartial to trial

ers, insurgents, and libellers. He believed Judge Chase had been considered as in some measure harsh in his treatment of this description of persons. But in civil cases, he had never heard the least imputation thrown upon his conduct even by his enemies. The laws, under which those prosecutions were conducted, were now expired, and considering the mildness of the present administration, he did not conceive that there was any danger of falling under the lash of the learned judge. It was extremely evident this was a matter with which the people had nothing to do; as the only question was whether they should have for their judge A. or B. It had been well observed by a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Eustis) that the House ought to consider every judge equally learned and upright. It was, therefore, not regular or delicate to make such remarks. The boon prayed was very small, as in the event of the death of any one Judge, the judges would themselves have the right of allotting themselves. He could not believe that any gentleman entertained such hostility to the judges as to wish to defeat a measure barely because it would promote their convenience and on which they were all agreed.

Mr. Holland observed that he would be in favor of this law, inasmuch as it promoted the convenience of Judge Washington, were it not that it interfered with the convenience of two respectable states.

Mr. Smilie was sorry that he was obliged to assign the reasons for the opinions he had advanced. But this became necessary from the remarks of the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard.)—That gentleman has said the Judge alluded to may have been harsh in his treatment of traitors, insurgents and libellers. In the remarks he had to make, Mr. Smilie said he should pass over whatever related to libels and sedition, and confine himself to the observations of the gentleman that related to treason. He hoped he should never see the time when the character of any judge should be considered too sacred to be noticed on fit occasion in that house. It was not that he had on this occasion any thing to do severally upon traitors, insurgents, or libellers; but because he had construed an act of insurgency into treason. This was essentially a different thing. There was an insurrection in Pennsylvania, in the county of Northampton.

Mr. Varnum asked if there was any propriety in the discussion of the question before the committee in commenting on the character of a judge.

Mr. Randolph hoped the gentleman would proceed.

Mr. Smilie proceeded. There was an insurrection in Pennsylvania, in the county of Northampton. A person of the name of Fries, concerned in that insurrection, was tried for treason. When the trial came on, the counsel of Fries appeared, the judge (Chase) said the court would not hear an argument as to what was or was not treason. We have, said he, already decided this point, our opinion is drawn out in writing, and you must be governed by it. Fries had employed two of the most eminent counsel of the Pennsylvania bar, who it might be proper to remark, were of different political sentiments.—But, notwithstanding their political difference when the judge behaved in this manner, they unitedly told him, we will not degrade our professional characters, or commit the rights of our client, in whose service we have volunteered, by taking any further part in these proceedings.—There are rights of the bar as well as rights of the bench; and while we respect the latter, we will maintain the former. The effect was that this man (Fries) was tried without counsel, convicted of treason and sentenced to death. After the trial the attorney general requested the notes of several gentlemen of the bar present during the trial, which were given, in which they cited a number of the most approved authorities from the books to shew that the crime committed by Fries was not an act of treason, but that it was particularly designated in the sedition act. These opinions and authorities went to the President, and Fries was pardoned.

Of the abilities of this judge, Mr. Smilie entertained no doubt; as little as he entertained of the abilities of Jeffries.

These circumstances having happened in Pennsylvania was the reason why he was opposed to the assignment of Judge

Chase to the state he represented. Whenever justice was administered, the citizens ought to have confidence in those who administered it; and it would be wrong in the house to force upon the state he represented a man as a judge that would be considered as an evil.

Mr. Bacon said the mention of the circumstances stated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was rather disagreeable. It might perhaps be necessary. But he did not think the trial of the judges was then before the house. The only solid objection to the bill is this; that there are strong & peculiar prejudices in some parts of the union against a certain judge.—Whether these were reasonable, or not, it was a query whether the laws could be administered as well under a person against whom there exists a fixed prejudice however unfounded that prejudice may be, as under persons against whom such prejudice does not exist. In this view of the subject, the objection was not entirely without weight. It was certainly of great importance that all our officers, but particularly our judicial officers should be treated with respect; and if in New-Jersey & Pennsylvania a certain judge is not duly respected, that might furnish an argument against the bill.

Mr. Bayard said he believed the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) was correct in saying that a man of the name of Fries had been tried and convicted of treason. He believed also there were many other men guilty of insurgency and treason who had neither been tried or convicted of treason.

Mr. Smilie was sorry that he was obliged to assign the reasons for the opinions he had advanced. But this became necessary from the remarks of the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard.)—That gentleman has said the Judge alluded to may have been harsh in his treatment of traitors, insurgents and libellers. In the remarks he had to make, Mr. Smilie said he should pass over whatever related to libels and sedition, and confine himself to the observations of the gentleman that related to treason. He hoped he should never see the time when the character of any judge should be considered too sacred to be noticed on fit occasion in that house. It was not that he had on this occasion any thing to do severally upon traitors, insurgents, or libellers; but because he had construed an act of insurgency into treason. This was essentially a different thing. There was an insurrection in Pennsylvania, in the county of Northampton.

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Mr. Bayard concluded by saying he regretted that such an extrinsic discussion should have been introduced into the debate; but he hoped the majority of the House would grant the request of the Judges.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, and carried; Ayes 42, Noses 36.

The second section was agreed to; when the Committee rose and reported the bill, and the House immediately took up the report.

Mr. Mott called for the yeas and nays on agreeing with the committee to strike out the first section, which were taken as follows: Yeas 48, Noses 40.

YEA'S.

Messrs. Bacon, Bishop, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Fowler, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, J. Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Leib, Meriwether, Mitchell, Mott, New, Newton, jun., Niebolson, Randolph, jun., Smilie, Israel Smith, J. Smith, Varg, Joshua Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun., A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Wions, 48.

N A Y S

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bayard, Bowles, Campbell, Dana, Davenport, Early, Eustis, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Grover, Hastings, D. Heister, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Matlack, T. Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Redledge, Shepard, I. C. Smith, J. Smith, N. Y. Stanley, Tenney, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillingshaft, Upshur, Van Cortlandt, Van Kerckhoven, Wadsworth, Williams, Woods, 42.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of the select committee deeming that it is inexpedient to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. S. Smith laid the subject was important; and there was not time at the late period of the session to give it a full and fair consideration. Impressed with the necessity of attending to other public business that must be transacted, he had been induced to give up the consideration during the present session, of a subject of great importance; (alluding to the repealing of the discriminating and countervailing duties) and which he had been extremely anxious to have discussed. If the House purposed to go through business then before them, absolutely necessary for the public service, they must forego a discussion that would inevitably consume much time. He therefore moved a postponement of the consideration of the report to the following Tuesday in November.

Mr. Mitchell hoped the consideration of the report would be postponed. Being opposed to the repeal of the system of Bankruptcy, he had on a former day moved a postponement till a day, which had passed over, without the subject being taken. From its not having been called up on that day, he had supposed gentlemen did not mean to urge a decision this session. The Bankrupt System he considered, as a great experiment in the commercial and political world, which Congress had determined to try for three years, when the law would expire by its own limitation. He hoped, as three years had elapsed, it would be suffered to continue till the period of its limitation, when from an experience of its effects it would be better enabled to decide on the propriety of perpetuating it. Should the subject, however, be taken up, he prepared, while he voted against a repeal of the law, to offer certain amendments which, after a mature consideration of the subject, he considered necessary. He concluded by observing that this discussion would unavoidable take much time and more, he apprehended, than the public good would admit, as he was persuaded that even if a majority were in favor of a repeal, it could not be effected without a warm struggle with its friends.

Mr. Eustis hoped the motion of postponement would not prevail. The Bankrupt Law was extremely defective, & required amendment. A committee had been appointed to amend it. Their proceedings had been paralyzed by a motion to repeal; and they abandoned all idea of reporting until a decision was had on this motion. He hoped therefore the question would be taken up and decided, and if the consideration required even three days, the house could not spend that time to more advantage.

Mr. Bayard. If the postponement takes place, there will be an end of the report, and it will rest with the next Congress to exercise their discretion in either repealing or amending the system. The postponement will have the same effect as this session, as a determination not to repeal; and if the postponement is carried, the select committee will immediately proceed to work, and in a short time report amendments.

Mr. Newton said it was not his view to take up so much of the time of the house. He was in favor of a repeal of the Bankrupt Law; and he wished the house to go into a committee of the whole, as there must be decided the goodness or the badness of the law. The gentlemen from Delaware alledged the importance of the system to the commercial world—Granted; and, therefore, the necessity of investigating that system a committee of the whole, where a greater latitude of debate is allowed. But the commercial world is not very anxious on the subject. On the 14th of January, he had made a report on the memorial from the merchants of Norfolk; the report had then been postponed for three weeks; and had remained unacted upon ever since, and yet not a single petition had been received in favor of a continu-

ance of the same that leave to u or shall no Should determine prepared to would be, rupt shou for twelve ion conclu nays.

Mr. V not prevail that all bankrupt were to other part the law w no doubt men's to. Mr. H meut. H of the m law. He were more the merch fidele th and therewith per lieved the had produ more import ment of it. Mr. G ponmen; tion of re mendment.

Mr. T in the hab tating to fore, on th their diffe rupt law would be peal were on of whic fore hoped prevail. The q then take by the ca House bei Nay, 39,

Messrs. Campbell, Early, E. Goddard, Heister, Hill, Huger, J. Smith, Stanley, Landt, V. 39.

Messrs. bell, Clay Dawson, Gregg, H. Land, Ho ther, Nev Smilie, J. ford, Stan Thomas, Van Horne, 39.

BAL Arrive Venus, ea Arrive Courier, ship Atla fort, load Aliso, b. Boston.

Aliso, fr from Kin Roby, M Orleans, seven day of the Salt

Aliso, fr from Am land; Sai Marchal ifa, Doug lotte, Wa Charleston Rochefort schr, Indu coast of G off Portlan January son, in a going into 7th, off B we took this port,

## N A Y S

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bayard, Black, Campbell, Dana, Davenport, Early, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Groves, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Mather, Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, T. Stanley, Tenney, Thatcher, Van Courtlandt, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, Williams, Woods, &c.

## BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Newton called for the order of day on the report of the select committee claiming that it is inexpedient to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. S. Smith said the subject was important; and there was not time at the period of the session to give it a full fair consideration. Injustice and the necessity of attending to other public business that must be transacted, he induced to give up the consideration of the present session, of a subject of great importance; (alluding to the repealing the discriminating and countervailing) and which he had been extremely anxious to have discussed. If the House proposed to go through business they leave them, absolutely necessary for the public service, they must forego a discussion which would inevitably consume much time therefore moved a postponement of the consideration of the report to the following Tuesday in November.

Mr. Mitchell hoped the consideration of the report would be postponed, being opposed to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, he had on a former occasion a postponement till a day, which passed over, without the subject being taken. From its not having been called up on that day, he had supposed the gentlemen did not mean to urge a discussion on this session. The Bankrupt Law was considered, as a great experiment in the commercial and political world, which Congress had determined to try for years, when the law would expire by its limitation. He hoped, as three days elapsed, it would be suffered to come till the period of its limitation, from an experience of its effects it would be better enabled to decide on the propriety of perpetuating it.

Mr. Hastings was against the postponement. He doubted whether a majority of the merchants were in favor of this law. He believed no class of our citizens were more attentive to their interests than the merchants. He believed they considered themselves injured by this law, and therefore, they did not come forward with petitions against a repeal. He believed there had never been a law which had produced more iniquity and fraud, and he knew of no business before the House more important than a repeal or amendment of it.

Mr. Griswold was in favor of a postponement; which would lay aside the question of repeal, and clear the way for amendments.

Mr. Thatcher said the people were not in the habit of coming forward and dictating to Congress. Their silence, therefore, on this occasion, was no argument of their difference. He believed the bankrupt law required amendments, which would be made in case the question of repeal were laid aside, for the fair discussion of which there was no time. He therefore hoped the motion to postpone would prevail.

The question, on the postponement, was then taken, by Yeas and Nays, and lost by the casting vote of the Speaker, the House being equally divided, Yeas, 39, Nay, 39, as follow.

Y E A S.

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bayard, Black, Campbell, Claiborne, Condit, Dana, Early, Elmer, Euclid, Foster, Fowler, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, D. Heister, Helms, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Mitchell, T. Morris, Mott, Nicholson, Read, Rutledge, J. Smith, N. York, S. Smith, Southard, Stanley, Tenney, Thatcher, Van Courtlandt, Van Rensselaer, L. Williams.—39.

## N A Y S.

Messrs. Archer, Bacon, Brown, Cabell, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Davenport, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Gray, Gregg, Hastings, J. Heister, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Leib, Mattoon, Meriwether, New, Newton, jun., Randolph, jun., Smilie, J. C. Smith, Josiah Smith, Stamford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun., Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Winn, 39.

BALTIMORE, February 21.

Arrived last night, the English brig Venus, captain Tupper, from Halifax.

Arrived this morning, the French brig Courier, Reiditz, from St. Ubes. Left ship Atlanta, Tucker, of and for this port, loading. Spoke nothing.

Also, brig Washington, Davis, from Boston.

Also, schooner Dorchester, Hamilton, from Kingston (Jama.) Left schooner Roby, Martin, of this port for New Orleans. The Somerset, Brown, sailed seven days before the Dorchester, for one of the Salt Islands.

Also, sloop George, Sprigg, 40 days from Amsterdam, and 31 from land to land; Sailed in company with Orlando, Marchal, of & for N. York; ship Leviathan, Douglas, of and for Baltimore; Charlotte, Warner, of Providence, (R. I.) for Charlestown; Henry, Smith, of Salem, for Rochefort; brig Mary, of and for N. Y. schr. Industry, Brown, of Boston, for the coast of Guinea; parted from the Louis, off Portland Bill.

January 4th, spoke ship Carlisle, Gibson, in a short passage from Baltimore, going into the Texel as we came out. 7th, off Beachy Head saw a ship, which we took to be the Anthony Mangin, of this port, bound to London.

ence of the law. We must, therefore, infer that the merchants are willing to leave to us the decision whether it shall or shall not be repealed.

Should the house contrary to his hopes, determine not to repeal the law, he was prepared to offer amendments, one of which would be, that no person declared a bankrupt should be entitled to his commission for twelve months thereafter. Mr. Newton concluded by calling for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Varnum hoped the motion would not prevail. Gentlemen would recollect that all the benefits conferred by the bankrupt system on the commercial world were so many injuries inflicted on the other parts of the community. Whether the law were repealed or not, there was no doubt that there ought to be an amendment to it.

Mr. Hastings was against the postponement. He doubted whether a majority of the merchants were in favor of this law. He believed no class of our citizens were more attentive to their interests than the merchants. He believed they considered themselves injured by this law, and therefore, they did not come forward with petitions against a repeal. He believed there had never been a law which had produced more iniquity and fraud, and he knew of no business before the House more important than a repeal or amendment of it.

Mr. Griswold was in favor of a postponement; which would lay aside the question of repeal, and clear the way for amendments.

Mr. Thatcher said the people were not in the habit of coming forward and dictating to Congress. Their silence, therefore, on this occasion, was no argument of their difference. He believed the bankrupt law required amendments, which would be made in case the question of repeal were laid aside, for the fair discussion of which there was no time. He therefore hoped the motion to postpone would prevail.

The question, on the postponement, was then taken, by Yeas and Nays, and lost by the casting vote of the Speaker, the House being equally divided, Yeas, 39, Nay, 39, as follow.

## Y E A S.

Messrs. Alston, Bayard, Boude, Butler, Campbell, Claiborne, Condit, Dana, Early, Elmer, Euclid, Foster, Fowler, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, D. Heister, Helms, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Mitchell, T. Morris, Mott, Nicholson, Read, Rutledge, J. Smith, N. York, S. Smith, Southard, Stanley, Tenney, Thatcher, Van Courtlandt, Van Rensselaer, L. Williams.—39.

## N A Y S.

Messrs. Archer, Bacon, Brown, Cabell, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Davenport, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Gray, Gregg, Hastings, J. Heister, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Leib, Mattoon, Meriwether, New, Newton, jun., Randolph, jun., Smilie, J. C. Smith, Josiah Smith, Stamford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun., Thomas, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Winn, 39.

BALTIMORE, February 21.

Arrived last night, the English brig Venus, captain Tupper, from Halifax.

Arrived this morning, the French brig Courier, Reiditz, from St. Ubes. Left ship Atlanta, Tucker, of and for this port, loading. Spoke nothing.

Also, brig Washington, Davis, from Boston.

Also, schooner Dorchester, Hamilton, from Kingston (Jama.) Left schooner Roby, Martin, of this port for New Orleans. The Somerset, Brown, sailed seven days before the Dorchester, for one of the Salt Islands.

Also, sloop George, Sprigg, 40 days from Amsterdam, and 31 from land to land; Sailed in company with Orlando, Marchal, of & for N. York; ship Leviathan, Douglas, of and for Baltimore; Charlotte, Warner, of Providence, (R. I.) for Charlestown; Henry, Smith, of Salem, for Rochefort; brig Mary, of and for N. Y. schr. Industry, Brown, of Boston, for the coast of Guinea; parted from the Louis, off Portland Bill.

January 4th, spoke ship Carlisle, Gibson, in a short passage from Baltimore, going into the Texel as we came out. 7th, off Beachy Head saw a ship, which we took to be the Anthony Mangin, of this port, bound to London.

Left at Amsterdam January 24. The ship Traveller, Billups, of Baltimore, from Porto Cabello; Oliver, Elsworth, New-York, from Batavia, 135 days passage, and some others names not recollect.

The following American vessels were chartered by the Dutch to take troops out to Louisiana, and were on the eve of departure:

Ship Lexington, Smith, of Baltimore; Providence, Taylor, Philadelphia; America, Lester, do. Columbia, Dixon, do. —, Marlin, do.

Captain Gardner (formerly of the Paul Siemen, of this port, sold) came passenger in the George.

Dutch Price Current,

From the "Merchant," an English paper published at Rotterdam, and politely handed us by Capt. Sprigg, of the snow George.

Ashes, Amer. pearl, 80 a 85 guild. p. c.

pwt, 74 78

Coffee, Java, 12 a 12½ stivers per lb.

Mocha, 14 a 15 do.

W. I. fine, 12½ 13½ do.

good, 12½ 13½ do.

midling, 11½ 12½ do.

ordiny, 11½ 12½ do.

Cotton, Geor. 24 a 28 groats per lb.

Fustic, 5½ guilders per c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.

A report was in circulation, on the authority, it is said of a French gentleman lately arrived in this city, that a large fleet of French men of war, with a number of workmen and labourers on board, are on their way to the river St. Mary's to cut timber for building ships, to form a dock yard on the Florida bank of that river. It is added, that the two Floridas have been ceded by Spain to France, and that the cession took place at the same with that of Louisiana. We are getting into a warm situation. With such a neighbour as France on our western and on our southern boundaries, are not our prospects of peace and security doubtful? What is our president doing? Is England blind? Or has fate itself entered the lists on the side of France against the world?

From the same quarter we understand, that transports laden with refractory negroes from St. Domingo, are to come to America and land their contents on the river St. Mary's.

(Courier.)

## Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Snowden—For the sake of truth and information of the public, you will please to state that the Rifles were not at the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday last, as asserted in the Expositor.

MUSKET.

## ARRET.

Head Quarters, Cape Francois, Nivose 8th, 11th year.

The Captain General decrees as follows:

Article 1st. It shall be lawful to import into the Colony of St. Domingue, at the Cape, Port Republican and Santo Domingo, free of Duty, the following articles:

Gold and Silver foreign coins,

Gold and Silver in Bullion,

Copper in Sheets,

Brown and Clayed Sugars,

Coffee, Cotton, Cochineal, Indigo, Co-

coca, Sarsaparilla,

Peruvian Bark, Tortoise shell, Raw

Hides,

Oxen, Cows, Mules, Sheep, Stallions

and Breeding Mares,

Lignum Vitae, dying and Cabinet ma-

kers Wood,

Article 2d. The present arret shall

be in force at the above mentioned ports immediately after its publication.

The Colonial Prefect of the western part of the Colony is charged with the execution of this arret.

Signed,

Dtn. ROCHAMBEAU,

General in chief and Captain General.

A true copy.

H. DURE,

Colonial Prefect.

Our government, and the democrats in general appear to receive with great sensibility, the information of a disposition in certain subordinate officers of the Spanish government at New-Orleans to INTER-  
DICT ALL INTERCOURSE between the ci-

tizens of the United States and the subjects of the king of Spain. It is supposed at Washington that the president of the United States is preparing a resolution to that effect, and that as soon as it is finished it will be laid before the house of representatives with closed doors by father Randolph. It is generally believed that the democrats experience a daily increase of their perfect confidence in the executive, and are more and more determined to wait the issue of such measures as may or may not, have been adopted by that department for vindicating the injuries of the United States, and for promoting the harmony of social intercourse with our Spanish neighbours and friends.

(Gaz. U. S.)

Mr. Davis, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of Kentucky, has been nominated and appointed Judge of the Indiana Territory. It is said, Mr. Davis considers this appointment as a kind of honorable banishment from Congress, Father Randolph finds him too difficult to be managed. He has the audacity sometimes to think and act for himself. On one occasion, he took the liberty of speaking very disrespectfully of father Randolph's offspring, about to big.

Another bit of paper for President Jefferson and his western friends.

It is reported that the cession of Louisiana to France is all a diplomatic fraud, and therefore in itself void—We hear that L. Bonaparte read one treaty to the Spanish King, and presented another for his signature, and obtained it accordingly.

ibid.

The account of Mr. Ellery's conceiving the Senate of the United States insulted by Mr. Ruile's pulling his nose, very much resembles an anecdote of Chief Justice Smith of New-York.

This gentleman during the revolutionary war, fled to the British and joined them at N. York; shortly after his arrival Col. Cosmo Gordon, of the British Guards, published a *charade*, wherein he paid a very great compliment to the legal abilities of the judge. His honor, however, did not view it in this light; but conceived it an insult, and called on the colonel for satisfaction. An interview took place—the colonel told the judge he had really meant it as a compliment, but that if he, the judge was of a contrary opinion, he was willing to make concessions, and therefore would beg his pardon. The judge turned on his heel, saying "I will not hear you." "Then," replied the colonel "you shall feel me," and he gave him a smart rap over the shoulders with his rattan. The indignant judge immediately went to governor Robertson and entered a strong complaint, insuring on it, that the stroke given him was an insult offered to Lord Chief Justice Mansfield. The governor being of rather an eccentric turn of mind, observed "that the gentlemen of the law had such a peculiar way of writing drawing things that common people could scarcely comprehend them; but for my part," says he, "I think there is a very material difference between Tobit and his dog."

(Savannah Gazette.)

To be prepared for war is the way to prevent it. A spirit to resent and the means to punish insult make others cautious how they give it. All this is consistent with a pacific disposition, and the best guarantee of its continuance. Negotiation is not excluded from this system; but then it is that sort of negotiation which can, if necessary, be followed up with a blow. Such a situation gives confidence to a nation which treats for a reparation of injuries; it ensures respect, and tends to prevent the proposal of conditions, which strict honor and strict justice could not bear. But we on "the eve of a war," are stripping off our armour, and breaking down our strong places; our army, as it was called, reduced; our navy laid up to rot; our taxes, which must support these, repealed, and we left without money & without force to meet the uncertain issue of negotiation. What is this but to invite insults and injuries; to hold our cheek to the fist of the smiter, who knows our want of spirit, and want of means. Lord Chesterfield, having kicked a man down stairs, who took it with great patience and good temper, observed, not long after, this same man kicking another. How dare you (says Chesterfield) offer such an

insult. Oh, (replies the master) and I know very well kick.

## CONGR. OF THE UNI.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February.

A bill was read, appropriating money for the working of the Wabash rivers.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Hoge presented a petition of inhabitants of Pennsylvania respecting the obstructed navigation of the Mississippi.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. Nicholson reported a bill for regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of lands south of Tennessee.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. Nicholson, chairman of the committee who reported the above bills, stated that the claimants of the lands of the United States, lying south of Tennessee, had applied to the committee to be heard before them by Counsel. The committee, being of opinion that time would be gained by hearing the counsel before the house, submitted a resolution that counsel should be heard at the bar of the house on Tuesday.

On taking up the resolution, a debate ensued. Messrs. Nicholson, Bayard, Bacon, Gr

**Fo EL BISHOP,**

**LER, & STATIONER.**

Cure Public that he has  
THE Co's Patent and  
ine Stre, Baltimore, a  
House of the following  
The Medicines,  
fig.  
Weigh esteem and general use  
the United States, many of  
Debating sold cheaper than the drugs  
trib they are compounded, could be  
used at a retail Store.  
t b G T TAKE NOTICE,  
S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY A-  
gent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,  
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstrusive Coughs,  
Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Ap-  
proaching Consumptions.  
To parents who may have children afflicted  
with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it  
is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and  
in a short time entirely removes the most cruel  
disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir  
is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small,  
that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my  
opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used  
in my family for two or three years past, with  
uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar  
complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and  
agreeable remedy for a very painful and trou-  
blesome affection of the breast, accompanied  
with soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recom-  
mend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine,  
and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore,  
was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a  
very complicated disorder, occasioned by a se-  
vere cold caught several months ago. He  
brought with the greatest difficulty, and was  
often thrown into weakening sweats when he  
attempted to walk any distance, and his voice  
would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
could only attempt to whisper, he has been  
upwards of six weeks without a return of his  
complaints, and desires to give this public tel-  
emany in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's  
**GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for  
the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various  
complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the im-  
moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience  
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of  
Nervous disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hyperical affections, Inward weaknesses, Sexual weaknesses, Fluoribus, (or whites) Barrenness,

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence  
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could re-  
hair a perseverance in the use of this medicine  
has performed the most astonishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EX-  
TRACT of MUSTARD,**

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheuma-  
tism, palsies, sprains, bruises, pains in the face  
and neck, &c. And has performed more cures  
in the above complaints than all the other medi-  
cines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,  
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,  
I purchased at your shop the preparations you  
call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard,  
which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic  
rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of  
the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a  
long time, and which had baffled every article  
in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treat-  
ment received into practice for the cure of this  
obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful  
you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-  
Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets,  
Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as fol-  
lows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was  
so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism,  
very dangerously situated, the consequence of a  
severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her  
bed for several weeks, and was at length re-  
duced to the melancholy apprehension of re-  
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the  
most respectable medical advice was followed,  
and every probable remedy attempted; when  
seeing several cases of cures performed by Ha-  
milson's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they  
were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South  
Second-Street. The first application enabled  
her to walk across the room, and the use of one  
bottle restored her to her usual state of health  
and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Farmer,  
Esq., one of the justices of the peace for Phil-  
adelphia County.

**HAMILTON'S**

**WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES**

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or fountains in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

**Description of Worms, and the symptoms  
by which they are known.**

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aesculides, or small nail worm, and lastly, the Taenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irrregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pain, and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

**CASES OF CURES.**

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

**TAPE WORM.**

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most torrid sensations by its writhing motions, and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.

Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler,  
York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOL-  
THER, minister of the Moravian church, in  
York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,  
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to a appearance a mucus but upon close inspection quite repele-

with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine, a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indispunction both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GER-  
MAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily remov-  
ing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

**THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,**

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repulsive minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural sensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER for the  
TEETH and GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.**

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

**TOOTH ACHE DROPS.**

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the  
ITCH,**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.**

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

**"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound o  
care."**

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

**IS RECOMMENDED**

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coliciveness—sicknes at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

**Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.**

**Five Hundred barrels of CORN  
FOR SALE,**

deliverable at Boyd's Hole, on the Potowmac. For terms apply to

**ROBERTS and GRIFFITH,**

Alexandria,

**Or WALTER S. BELT,**

Boyd's Hole.

**For who wishes to sell,**

**1000 Locust and Cedar Posts,**

deliverable in Alexandria.

Feb. 15. 2aw5†

**Notice.**

THE subscriber intending to leave this place in 12 days, desires that all persons indebted to him will immediately discharge their accounts.

JOHN WRIGHT.

**Twenty Dollars Reward,**  
To any person who will bring to me, or  
secure so that I get him again,

**JOHN AYRES,**

A bright mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, who eloped from this place on the 9th instant. He had on when he went away a blue plaid coat, his pantaloons of the same were patched, and darned in some places with white cotton, a swallows waistcoat, white yarn stockings, an excellent pair of shoes tied with strings, and a very good white hat. He has a thick suit of black hair, rather inclined to curl, which he generally keeps tied, a fine set of teeth, and when he thinks he has done wrong his countenance expresses great fear mixed with a confide-  
able blushing; I suppose he must be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high.

**BALDWIN M. LEE.**

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters or skippers of vessels from receiving or harboring the above mentioned mulatto on board their vessels, at the peril of the law.

B. M. L.  
\* \* Should the said mulatto fellow be apprehended and secured in the jail of Fredericksburg or its vicinity, and I can be informed of it, Mr. John Scott is directed to pay the reward.

Cabin Point,  
Westmoreland county, Feb. 22. 2aw 6w

**Valuable Property for Sale,**

At the little Falls of Potowmac About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

**172 acres of Land,** upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fibbands, and two vacant mill seats.

**Two undivided third parts of 7  
acres of Land,** upon which are a merchant mill, with three pairs of French burr mill stones and every necessar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distiller, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

**Two undivided third parts of 200  
acres of land,** adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above-mentioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fibbands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease, for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

**PHILIP R. FENDALL,**

Alexandria.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,**

County of Alexandria, 1802.

Thomas & Robert Wilson &

plts.